

THE HONOLULU REPUBLICAN.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1901

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CONTROVERSY OVER SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Answer to Injunction Suit of Automobile Company.

WITH AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

REASONS WHY GENERAL CONNECTIONS WITH SEWERS CANNOT BE MADE.

The Superintendent of Public Works Says Plumbing Inspector Duffey Had Nothing to Do With Sewers—Plaintiff's Unauthorized Action.

J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, yesterday afternoon filed an answer to the bill for injunction of the Hawaiian Automobile Company, Ltd. It is contended by E. P. Dole, Attorney General, that certain allegations in the complaint are admitted. Defendant denies that a public sewer exists on King street passing the premises of plaintiff, now in use and occupation, except to the extent admitted in defendant's affirmative answer and defense. It is denied that J. F. Duffey had charge of sewers and sewer connections, also that plaintiff connected its drain pipes with the alleged public sewer in pursuance of its right as a resident and taxpayer of Honolulu or otherwise.

In his affirmative answer and defense the defendant makes assertions to the following effect: That the washings from the plaintiff's batteries contain an acid or acids which eat away and destroy sewers and sewer connections so rapidly and to such an extent that said washings cannot be disposed of by means of the public sewer, without such great loss and cost to the Territory that to permit the use of its sewers for such purpose would be an abuse of them and an unwarrantable burden upon taxpayers of the Territory.

That the plaintiff is prevented by a resolution of the Board of Health from excavating cesspools on its premises, besides such is not feasible owing to its having voluntarily covered substantially all of its own land with its building.

That a public sewer is in course of construction but delayed in general use owing to the non-completion of the outfall, so that connections therewith have thus far been permitted only in cases of extreme exigency. The consequences of allowing general connection with the sewer in its present state would be to drive the workmen away from the outfall construction works and to have the sewerage washed back upon the shores to breed pestilence.

That the specifications under which the sewerage system is being constructed provided that: "The right to connect with any sewer at any time before the completion of the system is expressly reserved by the Government; such connection shall be made by the contractor upon the order of the engineer."

That the plaintiff's connection with the sewer was not made by the contractor upon the order of the engineer or upon any other authorization.

A long paragraph is devoted to showing that J. T. Duffey, former plumbing inspector, had nothing officially to do with the sewers and had no authority to order any connection therewith.

The Superintendent of Public Works says, further, that before filing its complaint plaintiff made connection with the sewerage system without authority or justification of law, and that before defendant had received notice or service of injunction he, in the discharge of his official duty, caused said connection to be severed. This was done by cutting pipe owned and laid by the Territory of Hawaii, without interfering with any pipe laid or owned by the plaintiff.

Moreover, defendant is credibly informed and verily believes, that just before the service of the injunction the plaintiff, without permission and without authority or justification of law, renewed the connection and is now using the sewerage system to the serious interference with the completion of the outfall, and to the endangering of the public health and safety.

Wherefore, the defendant prays that the injunction may be dissolved and he be granted such other and further relief as may be just.

TOLMAN'S LITTLE TIME.

Will Be Repeated Next Week at the Orpheum.

The Honolulu Dramatic Club scored a decided success in Tolman's Little Time on Saturday evening. A large house turned out to witness the club's initial performance and enjoyed a smoothly presented and laughable farce. No little credit is due the stage manager for his effective drilling of the amateurs and use artistic stage setting.

A series of entertainments of this character should meet with hearty support from amusement seekers. The comedy was clean in dialogue, clever

in plot and played throughout with a snap that brought it not far from the level of a professional performance.

Mr. Piver as the Dutch uncle was particularly clever in both makeup and action. Miss Graham and Miss McDonald were effective in their roles, while the minor characters were carefully played. Allan Dunn played the light comedy role of Capt. Racket with professional facility and Adams as Tolman did clever work.

Tolman's Little Time, by general request, will be repeated next Saturday evening. The crowd showed an inclination for the town to make the Dramatic Club affairs social functions.

FOR WEST POINT.

Something About the Hawaiian Going to Learn War.

Joseph K. Aea, whom Delegate Wilcox has succeeded in having named for Hawaii's cadetship at West Point military academy is thus described biographically:

Aea is now 18 years of age and is a splendid specimen of the Hawaiian race. He stands over six feet and weighs 150 pounds. He has a fine erect carriage and is a handsome youth. Although naturally elated over the honor bestowed upon him, young Aea realizes that the hardest part of the battle lies before him and no political influence will win him entrance to the academy. It will be a case of application to his books and his own ability that will carry him safely through.

The successful candidate has been a member of the Queen's household and is now the gentleman in waiting to the royal monarch. He has formerly played in the band and is now residing at Waikiki.

He has had a considerable amount of schooling. He attended the Fort street school for six years, and then went to Olan school for four years more. After this, Aea resided a year and a half at the Kamehameha School where he graduated last year. Although the young man's schooling has been very extensive, he says that there are many items in the West Point curriculum which he has never studied.

WILL START ANOTHER ANTI-LIQUOR CRUSADE

Dr. S. E. Chapman, Nodet Temperance

Advocate, Will Conduct the Campaign.

The Rev. S. E. Chapman, widely known as an anti-liquor worker throughout the United States, addressed the Ministerial Association of this city in the parlors of the Central Union Church yesterday. The speaker talked of the condition of the fight for prohibition in the country and the need of some strong work in that direction, in Hawaii. He took for his text, the motto of the Anti-Saloon League which he represents, "The Saloon Must Go." He exhausted the subject from all standpoints and received a round of applause and commendation at the conclusion.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. A. E. Cory. When Dr. Chapman had finished, a motion was made by Dr. Kincaid to institute another crusade against liquor under the leadership of the distinguished temperance advocate.

It was suggested that perhaps another crusade might have an effect on the deliberations of the legislature when it considers a bill for the control and limitation of the liquor traffic and that the influence might not have the effect that the agitators of the matter desire. But after some further discussion the motion prevailed.

Tacked to the motion of Dr. Kincaid was an amendment stating that the series of meetings with which the crusade will be inaugurated, will commence next Sunday night. The details of arrangements were left in the hands of a committee consisting of the Revs. Kincaid, Cory, Pearson, Westervelt and Perry.

THE THEOSOPHIC LEADER.

This Is Not the First Time Col. Olcott Has Been Here.

Col. H. S. Olcott, the coadjutor of Madame Blavatsky in founding the Theosophical Society, is the subject of a biographical sketch in the Theosophic Messenger. A lawyer in early manhood, he abandoned his practice to devote himself to the civil war. Since 1878, when he accompanied Madame Blavatsky to India, the Colonel has devoted himself entirely to Theosophy. He is a man of striking presence with an ample and flowing beard, and is credited with some marvelous cures by laying on of hands. His arrival in Honolulu expected today will not be his first visit to this place. In an article written in the Theosophist in 1891 on "A United Buddhist World," he refers to his visit to Japan, saying: "I had only eight days to spend at Kyoto, and the awful earthquake occurred on the morning of the very day of my arrival from San Francisco via Honolulu."

LOST A FIFTY.

Misfortune of Assistant Postmaster Madeira on the Street.

Assistant Postmaster Madeira dropped a fifty dollar bill yesterday. It was in two \$50 bills. He first discovered the loss when a Chinaman ran after him with one of the bills. Then he searched for the other and was still searching when seen by a Republican reporter at 3 o'clock. Mr. Madeira would not entertain the suggestion that the Chinaman had found both bills and kept one as a reward for his honesty. The loss of an "L" is a heavy one out of even a good salary. For the loser in such a case as this one must bear it, and the official's many friends will hope the money may come back to him.

KING CARNIVAL HAS LEFT SAN FRANCISCO

His Majesty and His Court Are Now Started.

WILL BE HERE NEXT TUESDAY

GREAT PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR A FITTING RECEPTION.

All the Good Loyal Subjects Are Expected to Turn Out To Do Them Proper Honor—King Will Receive in the Drill Shed.

The finishing touches were put on the preparations to receive their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess Carnival next week at a meeting of the loyal subjects of the royal pair, held at the Court of Honor, (the Drill Shed) yesterday afternoon.

The Court of Honor is still as bare as is its wont, on other than festive occasions, and it does not even convey any idea of the splendors which are soon to take place under its corrugated iron roof.

The loyal subjects of the Prince, represented by the ladies of the Executive Committee of the Mardi Gras ball, met and talked and arranged for more than an hour. They were all very anxious to have the celebration a great success and each one had her little say as to the best way of accomplishing such a result. The plans have been altered to a slight extent but the main arrangements remain in the same condition as formerly. The participants will not gather in the auxiliary tent, previous to the Grand March and make their entrance from that point, as it was decided that they should get out of their carriages at the Miller-street side of the building and prepare for the march in the dressing rooms of the old Government Dispensary and make their entrance from the other end of the shed, instead of from the end where the tent will be placed.

The change is a good one as it will prevent much of the confusion that is always to be noticed in large semi-public functions. The entrance of the procession from the rear of the building will not in any way affect the usefulness of the tent.

It was also decided that the number of the Pages should be increased from six to twelve and that they should all be equipped with the wand of office. Another good change was adopted by the ladies. They agreed to have several ballot boxes placed in various prominent portions of the hall supplied with a quantity of blank cards and envelopes upon which all the masqueraders will write their names and the characters they represent. The object of the innovation is to assist the representatives of the Press of this city in compiling their reports of the function. One of the greatest difficulties to be met with in making an accurate report of a masquerade, is the trouble always experienced in getting a correct list of the participants and the characters they represent in time to let the people of the city know about the ball through the medium of the morning papers. If the masqueraders will adhere to the rule laid down by the Executive Committee, the Press will be aided and the reports will be more satisfactory.

From present indications there will be at the least calculation 500 masqueraders in the Grand March, while as many more spectators will look on from the tiers of boxes and seats which will be placed along the sides of the dancing floor. A fine system of caring for the hats and wraps of the dancers has been provided and the usual confusion will not be so apparent as it has on former occasions.

In reference to the rule concerning the placing of names and costumes on the cards for the Press, the dancers may rest assured that their confidence will not be violated in the least degree and that the only use that will be made of the information will be that already stated; to assist the reporters in the work of compiling an accurate report of the ball.

The great change from a common Drill Shed to a stately royal court will be started in a day or two and will only be completed the day before the ceremonies. The rows of seats for the spectators and the series of private boxes, which will extend the length of two sides of the hall, will be installed Friday and the stand to accommodate the musicians will probably be finished by Saturday. After these alterations have been made the ladies having charge of the decorations will take up the labor of preparation for King Carnival and the transformation will be complete. The large roof floor of the shed will be planed and smoothed and a new preparation of chalk and wax will be applied and when the Herald's announce the arrival of the royal party the floor will shine and be as good for dancing purposes as the floor of the Waldorf.

Astoria on the occasion of the Patriarch's Bill.

The demand for boxes has far outstripped the supply and there are several prominent people on the waiting list for accommodations in this particular. Some of the boxes will be decorated with special reference to the dresses to be worn by the occupants and will represent quite a comfortable expenditure of money.

The ladies say that there will positively be no free list and that anyone seeking admission will have to pungle up two dollars and a half in order to have a chance to take part in the ceremonies in honor of the royal visit and incidentally to assist in the support of the Eye and Ear Infirmary. Tickets may be had from any of the following:

Wall, Nichols Co., Benson, Smith & Co., Hobron Drug Store, Hollister's, Bergstrom's, Thrums, Hawaiian News Co., Brash & Co., Nolte's, Lycurgus Restaurant, Hawaiian Hotel, Hawaiian Annex, Waikiki Inn, Charles Desky, Esq., Miss Killeen's, Doctor Clarke's, Mr. A. Jones, Mr. F. Peachy, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. Mary Gunn, Mrs. E. D. Tenney, Mrs. H. A. Isenberg, Mrs. Tom May, Mrs. G. Wilder, Miss Margie Walker, Mrs. H. Cooper, Mrs. W. C. Wilder, Mrs. Annis M. Turner, Mrs. M. M. Damon, Mrs. Mary Wildfield, Mrs. M. M. Ester, Mrs. Harold Mott-Smith, Mrs. M. Phillips, Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, Mrs. H. Wichman, Mrs. J. M. Dowsett, Mrs. James G. Spencer, Mrs. M. M. Scott, Mrs. J. T. McDonald, Mrs. Reis Miss Anna Paris, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. James Campbell, Mrs. F. M. Hatch, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. S. M. Parker, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mrs. J. S. Walker, Mrs. A. M. Brown, Miss J. Kaufman, Mrs. F. M. Swamy, Miss Bacon, Mrs. J. K. Brown, Miss Angus, Mrs. T. Rain Walker, Mrs. Wm. F. Allen, Mrs. M. L. Walker, Mrs. A. Atkinson.

Money received in payment for tickets should be turned over to S. Edward Damon at Bishop & Co's bank or to Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Jr.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENTS INDICTMENTS

NO VERY HEINOUS CRIME CHARGED TO ANY DEFENDANT.

Miss Coffield's Damage Suit Thrown Out on Demurrer—Maunalei Sugar Company's Answer—Appeals from District Court.

At 11:45 a. m. yesterday morning the grand jury came into the Circuit Court and presented indictments against the following named persons for the respective offenses stated:

Wahineaukai Hulihue, embezzlement; Joseph King, Na'olua and Yamamoto and agata, malicious injury; John Mahua, assault and battery; W. Smith, assault on police officer; John Brown, Manu, Chas. Kahua and Candido, assault and battery with weapon; Hookena Hoolewai (two cases), Willie Solomon, Kawila, Kepano, Nahinulili and Kanoho, F. D. Haskell, Snead, Kawika, Harvey Chilton and Lunning, larceny second degree.

These defendants will be arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning. Judge Humphreys presented the demurrer in Mary A. Coffield's suit for \$25,000 damages against the Territory of Hawaii. Plaintiff noted exceptions to the answer and the court granted a divorce against Abbie K. Clark.

Stella Nunes discontinued her divorce suit against L. Nunes.

Victoria Fernandes vs. Peter Fernandes, divorce, has been moved on to the calendar.

Enoch Johnson petitions that he be appointed administrator of the estate of the late S. A. Aakoli, of whom he was the adopted son, the estate consisting of \$245.50 in the hands of J. A. Aason.

Davis & Gear, for defendant, have filed a demurrer in the equity suit of Japan Immigration Co. vs. Maunalei Sugar Co., the ground being that plaintiff has not stated such a cause as could entitle it to any such discovery or relief as that sought against the defendant.

The Mutual Telephone Co. has appealed from judgment for \$13.55 rendered against it by District Judge Dickey for damage to a trumpet vine belonging to I. B. Burns.

Cotton Bros. & Co. have appealed from Judge Dickey's judgment against them in favor of Littlefield Kittrell for 100.75 on account of wages.

John H. Pierce, before Judge Humphreys, has taken the oath as an attorney in the district courts and before circuit judges at chambers on appeal for the term of two years.

Form a New Lodge.

Leah, chapter No. 2, of the Order of the Eastern Star in the Hawaiian Islands was organized at the Masonic Temple Saturday night with a charter membership of 41.

L. T. Grant occupied the chair and C. L. Crabbe acted as secretary of the meeting.

Mrs. L. T. Grant was elected worthy matron; Mrs. C. L. Crabbe, assistant; and Judge Galtbraith was chosen deputy representative to the Grand Chapter. A committee was named to secure quarters for the lodge.

At the next meeting which will be called by the chair, as soon as the charter is received, permanent organization will be effected.

J. J. Belser secured the contract for building the storm water sewer from Halekauwila to King 'on Alakea street. His bid was for \$4641.48 against \$5711.40 by J. Duggan.

ELECTRIC CARS WILL SOON BE RUNNING

Material at Hand and Construction Work Going Ahead.

A WELL EQUIPPED POWER HOUSE

OF THREE TANDEM CORLISS ENGINES ONE IS FOR EMERGENCY USE.

Self-Sustaining Smokestack, Steam Economizers and Automatic Oilier—Handsome Office Rooms—Nothing Cheap About Outfit.

Apart from motor and trailer cars, rails and ties and poles, it takes a great variety and a large amount of material to equip an electric railway system for any considerable mileage. Anyone having doubts of the truth of the foregoing statement might have them resolved by taking a look around the yard and inside the old buildings upon the premises of the power house of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company. Boxes and cases and barrels, containing parts and wholes of fittings, devices, fixtures, special mechanisms, tools, etc., are strewn about and piled up in what, to any but an expert eye, would appear to be studied confusion and artificial chaos.

All these things cost money as well as the coarser impedimenta of the pioneer electric traction street railway of Honolulu. It is the equipment of engines, cars, rails, cables and endless variety of small things which eats up the capital of an undertaking of this kind and magnitude. The cost of putting the whole thing together is trifling in comparison, but this part is all that the public notices. This is why people cannot realize that the greater part of the necessary expenditure of three-quarters of a million dollars has been made, yet that not a great deal more outlay is needed before the system begins operation.

Manager C. G. Ballentyne showed a reporter around the power house. One of the objects to attract attention is the graceful and strong roof truss of steel. This is over the car barn. There is accommodation for sixty cars and will be a machine room and a store room under the same roof. Pits beneath the tracks will allow the motormen to work underneath the cars with ease and comfort.

The furnaces are to have a smokestack now being erected, 120 feet high and self sustaining—that is, it will not need guys to support it. Its construction being of heavy steel plates riveted in boiler style, standing in a massive foundation of brick laid with cement, the smokestack is calculated to resist a wind velocity of 85 miles an hour. The boilers will be fed with heated water from "economizers," which consist of batteries of tubes to catch the aftermath of heat from the furnaces that would otherwise escape unutilized up the chimney with the smoke.

A wing in front contains the offices, which are finished in a style not exceeded in any downtown establishment. On the side next the car barn and communicating therewith through windows and vitreous, is the general office where accounts are kept of tickets issued to the conductors and fares collected by them. The manager's office is on the opposite side, with the director's boardroom in the rear of it. Smoothly sliding doors communicate between the office divisions.

The light is all that can be desired. The engine room, spacious and lofty, with copious ventilation by an almost unbroken series of windows on each side under the roof, has foundations laid for the engines. There are three tandem engines of 340 horse-power each, an aggregate of 1020; compound, condensing, of the Corliss type. One engine will always be to spare for emergencies. The standing machinery of the power house will be lubricated by an automatic oilier. This gives all the bearings a much greater supply of oil than either hand oiling or the oil cup system. Still, it is not for that reason extravagant. The waste oil is caught in a reservoir, pumped back to the fountain and clarified, in the process. A time-consuming part of the latest design, together with the most approved tools for this branch of work, is on the ground. Mr. Ballentyne says there is not a cheap article in the entire outfit. The company laid out to get the best and best of everything.

With the material pretty much all on hand and the buildings approaching completion, the manager says it will not take many weeks now to fully assemble all of the plant and equipment. Two expert electric railway engineers are employed in setting up the machinery.

Mr. Ballentyne, answering a question, said that the cars would be running within three months. Cars going east—or what the Government has chosen to call south in marking the streets—will take the right side of King street where they run on that road, so that they will be going the same way as other vehicles. Cars going in the opposite direction, or coming into town from Makiki, will run past the power house through the extension of Young street to be opened to Hotel street.

CONDITION OF KINAU STREET.

A Resident Complains of Its Bad Condition Due to the Kona.

"It seems to me it is about time the road department was doing something to better the condition of Kinau street," said a resident of that street to a Republican reporter yesterday. "The Kona of last October cut the street very badly and I complained at the time about its condition, particularly with reference to the gutter on the lower side of the street being filled with the washings from the hill section above. The road supervisor promised to have the gutter cleaned out and the Rapid Transit Company was ordered to take its rails out of the way to permit of the work being done but nothing was done."

The Kona Kona filled the lower side of the street worse than ever and still nothing was done and this last storm sent mud waters into my yard doing considerable damage, all of which would have been avoided if the road department had done what it promised to do and made a few slight and very necessary repairs to the street. It seems to me that people on Kinau street are entitled to a little consideration, enough at least to have sufficient repairs done to the street to prevent damage to their yards."

A Large Calendar.

Fifty-seven cases constituted the number that was on the docket presented by the police to Judge Wilcox. Drunks and gamblers formed the greater portion of the prisoners. Clerk Zablan was called as a witness in the Circuit Court, before the calendar had been disposed of. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was back at his post again, for the first time in over two weeks.

HAWAII'S INTERESTS TO BE WATCHED

Department of Agriculture Introduces New Plant Life.

IDEAS OF COMMISSIONER TAYLOR

MANY CHANGES INAUGURATED WITHIN THE PAST FEW YEARS.

Egyptian Rice, Fig and Vines to be Introduced in the Islands—Character of Many Grains and Plants Changed by Cultivation.

The Hawaiian rancher and grower is soon destined to receive special attention from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Notwithstanding the seeds which have already been sent to the islands by the department of its own motion, as well as through the influence of Delegate Wilcox, Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor has received word from Washington that he may soon expect a consignment of seeds and plants for the propagation of small fruit and nut trees.

Before G. D. Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer of the Seed and Plant Section of the United States Department of Agriculture, left for a three months' trip to Egypt, he requested Mr. Taylor to forward him a list of plants which, in his estimation, would thrive and prove a wholesome addition to the agricultural interests of the Hawaiian Islands. The local commissioner promptly replied, and stated that Egyptian rice, Capri figs, seedless grapes, olives, limes and nut trees, also small fruits and clover, would undoubtedly do well here, if ordinary care and attention was given to their cultivation.

As there is no feature of the work of the Department of Agriculture in which Secretary Wilson or his assistants at Washington take more pride than that of the introduction of new plants into the United States and the improvement of those already in the islands, it is not surprising that Mr. Taylor is confident that the work in the Hawaiian Islands will be assigned special attention and at a very early date.

THE TERRITORY PAYS EXPENSES OF LEGISLATURE

Opinion From Washington—Government to Buy the Site of the Electric Light Station.

In the Governor's council yesterday H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory, read a telegram from E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior at Washington, referring to the Territory's legislative expenses and records. It informed the Executive that the Territory must pay its own legislative expenses.

Regarding the other matter, the telegram said the Secretary was required "to record and preserve all journals of the Legislature," each branch to provide for the actual recording of proceedings from day to day.

Secretary Cooper intends to construct a journal as containing only the completed business of the house. It would contain all motions, reports of committees and such documents as are made a part of the completed business of the House or Senate. In his opinion, this would not include speeches on the floor. Neither would it include bills or laws, which are to be published under another provision.

J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works, recommended that the Government buy the land on which the electric light station is situated. It was leased from Joseph Marsden twelve years ago for a term of fifty years at an annual rental of \$400; a provision in the lease entitling the Government to purchase the property at any time for \$6000. The suggestion was approved.

UNITED BY A CLOSE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP

Pleasing Relations Between the Y. M. C. A. and Students' Federation

Discussed Sunday Afternoon.

The Students' Christian Federation, an organization which devotes its energies to caring for the spiritual and moral welfare of college youths, was given marked attention at a meeting held Sunday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. The object of the organization was ably presented by A. B. Wood, secretary of the Federation.

About five years ago the students of Oahu College and Kamehameha School formed what was at that time the nucleus of the federation. The organization has since been maintained, and has greatly increased in membership and usefulness as the years roll around.

In accordance with a custom which has prevailed in the local Y. M. C. A. a day each year has been set aside for presenting the plans and work of the Federation. The close relations between the two organizations was ably presented by Secretary Coleman.

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As there is no feature of the work of the Department of Agriculture in which Secretary Wilson or his assistants at Washington take more pride than that of the introduction of new plants into the United States and the improvement of those already in the islands, it is not surprising that Mr. Taylor is confident that the work in the Hawaiian Islands will be assigned special attention and at a very early date.

While the cultivation of rice has been carried on in the islands with a considerable degree of profit, it is undisputed that it was not many years ago that all of the rice growers in the United States was of the Honduran variety. This was found to be unprofitable, and the rice industry languished in consequence. The Department of Agriculture took the matter up, and introduced the Japan or Koshihikari rice, which is now being planted in many of the rice fields in the islands. It is claimed that at least \$20,000,000 have been invested in rice fields in Texas and Louisiana since the introduction of the Japanese grain. It yields 25 per cent more to the acre, and mills at least 25 per cent more unbroken rice than old Honduran varieties, and has, therefore, increased the rice production per acre over 50 per cent. The department has long since given up the rice business to legitimate business enterprise, for it is a principle governing the introduction of a new plant, that as soon as a variety is found desirable and is recognized by the seedsmen the department withdraws from the field and leaves to private enterprise the opportunity of handling the business.

Since this work of the Department of Agriculture commenced the character of nearly all of the grains, practically all of the rice, much of the cotton and many of the grasses have been entirely changed from that produced for market twenty years ago. Hardy and spring wheats have been brought from Russia for use in all the northern states; date palms have been brought from Algeria to grow in Arizona; Egyptian cotton and Egyptian clover are now being planted in many of the gulches, and a seedless raisin grape has come to us from Italy.

The importation of Egyptian cotton has been watched with a great deal of interest by the Secretary, owing to its adaptability to the arid belt of the United States. In Egypt this cotton is irrigated, and the purpose of its importation into the United States is to and a profitable crop for Arizona, New Mexico and Texas west of the San Antonio river.

Winter muskmelons are another curiosity which promise to become commercially valuable when grown in larger quantities. These muskmelons are grown and harvested in the summer, stored in cellars and ripen sufficiently to be eaten about Christmas time. Some of these melons have already been grown in Colorado and give considerable satisfaction. They do not look much like the muskmelon now known to the market gardener, but they are said to be not only a novel but a very desirable addition to the winter bill of fare. They are dark in color and elongated in shape, weighing on an average from 12 to 14 pounds.

It may also be said that not one of the plants producing the great staple crops of the United States are indigenous to the soil. A few varieties of grapes, plums and berries are improvements upon those which were found growing wild by the settlers of two centuries ago, but none of the grains, sugar canes, rice, or other well-known staples were known to Americans in the early days.

Henry J. Hasselkus, German, was naturalized by Judge Estee yesterday.